

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



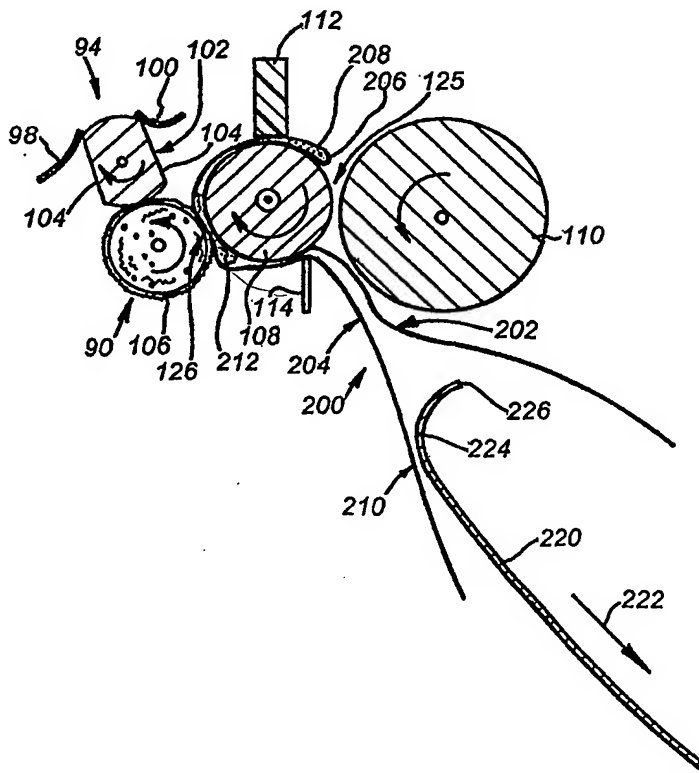
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G03G 15/08		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/57610
			(43) International Publication Date: 11 November 1999 (11.11.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/09605		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 30 April 1999 (30.04.99)			
(30) Priority Data: 09/071,014 1 May 1998 (01.05.98) US		Published With international search report.	
(71) Applicant: CLARITY IMAGING TECHNOLOGIES, INC. [US/US]; 70 Lecture Street, Springfield, MA 01108 (US).			
(72) Inventor: GOLDIE, Glen, C.; 23 Elm Street, Tariffville, CT 06081 (US).			
(74) Agents: LOGINOV, William, A. et al.; Cesari and McKenna, LLP, 30 Rowes Wharf, Boston, MA 02110 (US).			

(54) Title: REMOVABLE SHIPPING SEAL FOR A TONER CARTRIDGE

(57) Abstract

A seal for a printer toner cartridge provides a flexible thin sheet material that can be folded to form two plies. The thin sheet material defines a seal that is wrapped around the developer roller of the toner cartridge so that a portion of the sheet material extends outwardly from the toner cartridge and can include a pull tab. The sheet material fills gaps formed between the developer roller and a doctor blade and also between the developer roller and a toner application roller. By sealing these gaps, a positive barrier to toner expulsion is created. The seal is easily removed by pulling on the pull tab to slide it over and away from the developer roller. The seal can include foam projections for enhanced sealing at the walls of the cartridge that can be formed from a polymer such as polyethylene.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

REMOVABLE SHIPPING SEAL FOR A TONER CARTRIDGE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a seal that prevents toner from leaking from a toner cartridge during shipment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Most modern laser printers and an increasing number of faxes, copiers and other image-transfer devices utilize self-contained, replaceable toner cartridges. These
10 cartridges include a tank or tanks filled, typically, with a one-part toner, a toner metering system that includes a developer roller and a photosensitive drum. Such cartridges are disposable, but are sufficiently complex so that they are normally recycled after the toner supply in the tank or tanks is exhausted.

A continuing annoyance that plagues both new and remanufactured toner
15 cartridges is the leakage of toner during shipment. Various techniques have been employed to limit toner leakage. Most of these techniques involve the placement of a removable seal adjacent the outlet of the toner tank. During shipment, toner particles, which are sized a few microns or less, act almost as a fluid, tending to slosh about the tank and exhibit hydraulic pressure-like effects. During rough shipment, the pressure
20 often defeats the loosely attached seals. Additionally, dropping the cartridge, subsequent to arrival can also lead to significant toner leakage. The leaking cartridge thus, may be covered in wasted toner before it is installed, soiling the printer interior and the installer.

Fig. 1 illustrates a seal utilized, in particular, in IBM Series
4019/14028/4029/40391/4049 printer cartridges. The toner tank 20 and developer roller
25 structure 22 are shown separated from the remaining cartridge shell and photosensitive drum, which are normally attached, but have been omitted for clarity. The tank 20 includes a rotating agitator 24 to which the seal strip 26 is joined at one end 28. The seal strip 26 lays along the feed slot 30 of the tank 20 that leads into the developer roller structure 22. A series of metering rollers (not shown) are provided within the developer

roller structure 22 for dispensing a predetermined quantity of toner from the tank 20 into the developer roller structure 22. These metering rollers will be described further below.

The prior art seal 26 is attached over the slot 30 with a low-tack contact adhesive. When the agitator 24 rotates, in response to the gear wheel 32 (shown in phantom), during operation of the printer, it rolls the seal 26 onto the axle 33 of the agitator 24, separating it from the slot 30. The rolled-up seal remains twisted around the agitator 24 throughout the subsequent operation of the cartridge. An advantage of the self-removing seal 26 is that it is automatically removed upon start-up of the printer without intervention by the operator. However, a major disadvantage is that the seal is, by necessity, only lightly adhered to the slot 30. It is, thus, prone to leakage and rupture during shipment. In addition, the far end 34 of the slot 30, adjacent the attached end 28 of the seal 26 is often poorly seated against the slot 30 and provides a ready opening through which toner can leak.

Thus, the prior art seal system of Fig. 1 exhibits several weaknesses that limit its effectiveness. The seal 26, which is generally constructed from a piece of relatively thick fabric ribbon takes up room inside the tank, reducing the amount of toner that can be placed within the tank 20. The seal 26, due to its weak adhesion to the slot 30, cannot withstand a strong pulse of hydraulic pressure which could result from a completely filled toner tank. Thus, toner levels are usually maintained at only approximately 3/4 of the tank capacity to reduce ; "pressures" within the tank during rough handling.

Attempts have been made to overcome the disadvantages of the self-removing seal shown in Fig. 1 by providing an operator-removed seal (not shown) having a pull tab that exits the tank. The operator pulls the tab, which removes a more-securely adhered seal from the tank feed slot. However, this seal is still prone to leakage and the exit hole through which the pull tab is located provides yet another passage for toner leakage. In addition, the cartridge can be installed and operated without removing this type of seal and substantial time, and paper, can be wasted before the operator realizes that the seal has not yet been removed, since the cartridge can run with the seal still in place.

It is, therefore, an object of this invention to provide a toner cartridge seal that provides a more-reliable and positive seal during shipment. This seal should enable the

toner tank to be filled further and should resist outward pressures of toner during rough handling. The seal should be located so that its presence is obvious to an operator, and should be easily removable prior to installation of the cartridge within a print engine. Finally, the seal should be easy to install during manufacture of the cartridge and
5 inexpensive and easy to manufacture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A toner cartridge seal according to this invention, overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art by providing a seal that firmly engages impinging surfaces at the developer
10 roller across the entire surface of the developer roller. As such, this seal forms a "final barrier" to toner leakage. In its simplest form, the seal is constructed from a thin sheet of material that is wrapped around the developer roller.

In one embodiment, this invention provides a toner cartridge seal that is located to seal the metering system of the cartridge. The metering system includes, generally,
15 metering roller having a predetermined width and closely spaced surfaces adjacent the metering roller. The seal is constructed from a thin sheet material that is sized and arranged to wrap around the metering roll with opposing side edges that are spaced apart a distance that is approximately equal to the predetermined width of the metering roller. The thin sheet material has a thickness that, when wrapped around the metering roller in a
20 predetermined orientation, spans a gap formed between a surface of the metering roller and the closely-spaced surfaces to seal each gap against passage of toner therethrough.

One of the closely-spaced surfaces can comprise a doctor blade. Another closely spaced surface can comprise a resilient toner application roller. The metering roller can be a developer roller according to this embodiment. The thin sheet material can
25 comprise a flexible polymer, such as polyethylene. The thin sheet material can be constructed in two plies and can include soft pliable projections, such as foam, that extend outwardly beyond the side edges of the sheet to seal against walls of the toner cartridge. Such projections are typically located at a gap formed along the doctor blade. The toner cartridge can further include a D-roller located in communication with a slot of

a toner tank in the cartridge. The D-roller provides metered amounts of toner to the foam application roller.

A method for removably sealing a toner cartridge having an photosensitive drum and a toner metering system that delivers toner to the photosensitive drum is also provided. This method includes the step of locating a thin sheet material in engagement with gaps defined in the metering system. This metering system can comprise a developer roller and the gaps can be formed between the developer roller and a doctor blade and between the developer roller and an impinging resilient toner application roller. The thin sheet material can be located so that a free end of the thin sheet material is positioned outwardly of the photosensitive drum. The thin sheet material is selectively removed from the gaps by pulling on the free end in a direction outwardly away from the photosensitive drum so that the sheets slidably passes out of the gaps.

The step of locating the thin sheet material can include wrapping the thin sheet material around the developer roller. Additionally, the step of locating can include positioning a pair of crushable projections, that comprise foam, in engagement with opposing sidewalls of the toner cartridge to seal a space between the side edges of the thin sheet material and the sidewalls adjacent the doctor blade.

According to another embodiment the seal can comprise two plies having therebetween, at a desired location, a strip of compressible material. Thin foam can be used as the compressible material in one embodiment. The compressible material is located so that, when the seal is installed in the cartridge around the developer roller, the compressible material is located at an impingement point between the developer roller and another of the rollers to further enhance the sealing of the cartridge by providing a positive elastic force to each of the two plies of the seal against respective roller surfaces. In a preferred embodiment, the impingement point can be a point between the developer roller and a foam application roller.

Insertion and removal of the seal can be accomplished using a flexible shim composed of spring steel or a similar resilient material that flexes easily to "snake" around the developer roller. The shim has a hook shape to enhance its snaking around the developer roller and carries over itself the two plies of the seal.

In yet another embodiment, the seal, of any type described hereinabove, can include an additional layer that extends widthwise across the width of the cartridge and that is joined adjacent a pull tab end of the seal. The additional layer is constructed and arranged to pass between another impingement point formed between the photosensitive drum and, for example, a primary charge roller. In one embodiment this seal prevents undesirable chemical reaction between the photosensitive drum and the primary charge roller during long term storage. The layer can include various shielding and/or insulation materials coated thereover to further prevent an undesirable chemical reaction therebetween.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will become more clear with reference to the following detailed description as illustrated by the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is an exposed perspective view of a toner tank and developer roller system having a self-removing seal according to the prior art;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a printer toner cartridge seal according to this invention;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the printer toner cartridge seal of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an inflatable printer toner cartridge seal according to an alternate embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional perspective view of a toner tank and developer roller assembly employing a seal according to this embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a partial side cross-section of the seal of Fig. 5 engaging the developer roller assembly;

Fig. 7 is an exposed front view of the toner tank and developer roller assembly with the seal in place;

Fig. 8 is a partial bottom perspective view of a printer toner cartridge having the seal in place according to this invention;

Fig. 9 is a printer toner cartridge seal according to an alternate embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 10 is a partial side cross-section of the seal of Fig. 9 engaging the developer roller assembly;

Fig. 11 is yet another alternate embodiment of a toner cartridge seal according to this invention; and

Fig. 12 is a partial side cross-section of the seal of Fig. 11 engaging the developer roller assembly and the cartridge's primary charge roller.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A toner cartridge seal according to a preferred embodiment of this invention is detailed in Figs. 2 and 3. The seal 40, according to this embodiment, comprises a six mil transparent polyethylene sheet folded along fold line 42 to define two equally dimensioned plies 44 and 46 that are open along their front edge 48 and side edges 50. A pull tab 52 is adhered along the front edge 48. The pull tab 52 can also comprise a paper or synthetic sheet material that is adhered along a common overlapping section 54 to the two-ply faces 44 and 46. As detailed in Fig. 2, the tab 52 can comprise two plies 56 and 58 of material. For example, the two plies 56 and 58 can comprise opposing adhesive sheets that are joined in a face-to-face relationship for a permanent joint. Alternatively, the pull tab can comprise an extension of the front edge 48 of the seal plies 44 and 46.

This form of integral pull tab is described below with reference to another embodiment.

Adjacent the fold line 42, projecting from each of the side edges 50, are small segments of foam 60 or a similar soft, pliable material. In this embodiment, the foam comprises a conventional synthetic closed-cell foam that can be self-adhering. Such foam is available from a variety of commercial sources. The foam has a thickness of approximately 1/16 inch and a has a width, taken along the respective side edge 50 of approximately 1/8 inch. The foam projections 60 extend outwardly from each side edge 50 a distance that is also approximately 1/8 inch.

Fig. 4 illustrates an alternate embodiment of the seal according to this invention. The seal 70 is also formed from a two-ply polymer material according to this embodiment. It includes a rear fold edge 72, a front edge 74, and side edges 76. It also

includes respective foam projections 78 that extend from the side edges 76 at the rear fold edge 72. The two plies of the seal 70 according to this embodiment are joined by heat seals, cement, or other crimping processes along a continuous seam 80. In this embodiment, the seam 80 is constructed so that air cannot infiltrate through it. Such a
5 seam can be constructed using, for example, conventional heat sealing devices for use with plastic bags and wrapping material. The seam 80 extends to the fold edge 72 and follows the side edges 76 and front edge 74 to an opening 84 formed along the front edge 74. The opening 84 remains unsealed in this embodiment so that air or another
10 pressurized gas can be inserted (arrow 82) between the two plies to create an inflated region between the two plies. As will be described further below, such inflation can improve sealing under certain circumstances. The opening 84 is designed to be sealed subsequent to application of air. Note that the foam projections 78 remain outside the seam 80 so that a positive air seal can be maintained between the plies of the seal 70.

In the embodiment of Fig. 4, the pull tab 85 is an integral extension of the front
15 edge giving the seal 70 a "T-shaped" appearance. Any of the seals shown and described herein can be provided with an integral pull tab.

With reference to Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the seal 40, according to one embodiment is shown in engagement with the developer roller assembly 90 of an exemplary printer toner cartridge. The cartridge toner tank 92 holds toner particles that are moved toward an
20 outlet slot 94 by a moving agitator 96. The slot 94 is defined by a pair of Mylar® or similarly flexible sealing flaps 98 and 100. These flaps 98, 100 bear against a rotating metering structure known as a D-roller 102 that includes a pair of opposing flats 104 that face the slot 94 during alternating 180° rotations. A given amount of toner falls through the slot 94 onto one of the flats 104 of the D-roller 102 providing a relatively metered
25 batch of toner to the developer roller section 90. As noted above, the printer toner cartridge described herein is used, particularly in the IBM 4019/4028/4029/4039/4049 series printers. However, the seal described herein can be adapted to a variety of systems using differently designed developer roller arrangements as will be described further below.

The D-roller 102 delivers toner to a porous foam applicator roller 106. The foam roller 106 is maintained in resilient contact with both the D-roller and the developer roller 108. The developer roller 108 is made electrostatically attractive so that a predetermined amount of polarized toner adheres to its surface. The developer roller 108 then transfers
5 toner to the photosensitive drum 110 (Fig. 6 and shown in phantom in Fig. 7) to fill electrostatically charged areas of the photosensitive drum 110, forming an image. The exemplary printer cartridge includes a doctor blade 112. The doctor blade 112 scrapes off excess toner on the developer roller 108. The blade 112 touches the developer roller under the pressure of a leaf spring 113. In some cartridges, a fixed gap is provided.
10 However, for the purposes of this description, the term "gap" shall be construed to include an approximately zero-clearance gap as shown, since some small gaps are always present between the pressurized doctor blade 112 and developer roller 108, and between the toner application roller 106 and developer roller 108. A lower Mylar® sealing flap 114 is also located in a closely spaced arrangement adjacent the bottom of the developer
15 roller 108.

The seal 40 according to this embodiment is wrapped around the developer roller 108 so that the fold edge 42 extends forwardly slightly (0.1-0.3 inch) beyond the doctor blade 112 and the front edge 48 of the seal 40 extends out from between the developer roller 108 and the photosensitive drum 110. The width of the seal 40 is chosen so that it
20 extends across substantially the entire width of the developer roller 108. The length of the seal, which is approximately three to five inches in this embodiment, is sufficient to enable the seal 40 to be wrapped around the roller 108 with the front edge 48 located beyond the nip 125 (Fig. 6) between the photosensitive drum 110 and developer roller 108. Each foam projection 60 extends beyond the width of the developer roller 108 so that it
25 bears tightly against a respective of the side walls 120 and 122 (see Fig. 7) of the cartridge frame. The foam, thus, crushes to seal any gap between the side walls 120 and 122 and the side edges 50 of the seal 40. It is contemplated that the size and shape of the projections 60, as well as their material, can be varied based upon the resilience of the material and the shape of the cartridge and sidewalls.

The foam projection 60, as shown in Fig. 6, also help increase the thickness of the seal plies 44 and 46 at the fold edge 42 with an air space 127. In other words, the foam projections 60 cause the material to "balloon" along the fold edge 42. This ballooning helps to form a tight seal between the doctor blade 112 and the developer roller 108. The seal 40 also passes between a developer roller 108 and the foam roller 106 at their impingement point 126. By filling any gaps between the doctor blade 112 and the developer roller 108 and between the developer roller 108 and foam roller 106, the seal positively isolates the developer roller section 90 from the outside. Thus, any toner that is able to slip through the tank slot 94 is stopped by the seal 40. The foam projections 60 fill the gap, since they lock positively against the sidewalls 120 and 122 of the cartridge frame. Further sealing occurs where the Mylar® flap 114 bears against the developer roller 108 since the seal fills most or all of the gap therebetween.

Since the seal 40 is formed from a flexible, thin sheet material, it can be easily removed when the cartridge is ready for use. As further detailed in Fig. 8, the pull tab 52 extends outwardly from the bottom of the cartridge 130 through the slot 132 in the image drum's movable protective door 134. It is clearly visible upon handling the cartridge 130. The tab 52 is pulled outwardly away from the cartridge, sliding the seal around the developer roller 108, between the toner application roller 106, and out of the slot 132. The foam projections 60 are soft enough to provide minimal resistance to the pulling action and crush to pass easily under the doctor blade 112 and toner application roller 106. Similarly, the spring 113 of the doctor blade 112 will allow the blade 112 to displace as the projections 60 pass thereunder during removal. Polyethylene or another sturdy polymer has a sufficiently low friction coefficient relative to the developer roller to allow the seal 40 to slide easily along the developer roller without damaging it or the image drum 110. Hence, by a simple pulling action which removes the seal from the cartridge 130, the cartridge is now ready for use.

As noted above, an alternate embodiment of the seal as detailed in Fig. 4 can be filled with air or a similar pressurized gas to provide an inflated seal 70. By inflating the seal, the two plies can expand to further fill any gaps between the doctor blade 112, foam

toner application roller 106, Mylar® 114 and image drum 110, with respect to the developer roller 108.

As noted above, the seal according to this invention is designed to be placed into the printer toner cartridge at time of manufacture or remanufacture and removed upon
5 delivery or use by an end-user. Installation of the seal into a cartridge is generally only performed at the time of manufacture or remanufacture. To install the seal, it can be wrapped around the developer roller as the developer roller is installed into the cartridge. Conversely, a special semi-rigid shim constructed from metal, Mylar® or another flexible polymer (not shown) can be used to drive the seal around an assembled developer roller
10 assembly until the fold edge 42 extends outwardly from the doctor blade 112. Such a shim could be curved to wrap around the developer roller 108. It, typically, would bear against the inside of the fold edge 42 to drive it up around the roller 108 and to generate a gap at the doctor blade 112 by pushing against the spring 113. The shim would be removed by reversing its travel once installation of the seal is completed. In any
15 installation technique, it is desirable to orient the fold edge 42 so that the foam projections 60 are properly aligned relative to the cartridge frame sidewalls 120 and 122 and the ballooned part (127 in Fig. 6) of the fold edge 42 is positioned in engagement with the outer face of the blade 112.

While a two-ply seal is shown and described, a one-ply seal or multi-ply (three or
20 more plies) seal can be utilized. It is desired, primarily, that the plies be sufficient to fill the gap between the doctor blade and developer roller and any other gaps that must be sealed to close of the developer roller section 90. Additionally, while foam projections 60 are shown and described, it is contemplated that other pliable end stops can be used, or that a very closely conforming integral structure in the seal material can be used at each
25 sidewall.

Likewise, the seal can be formed from a variety of materials including paper, fabric, composite materials, fibrous materials, and a variety of polymers. As used herein, the term "thin sheet material" shall refer to any material having sufficient flexibility to be wrapped around a developer roller and to be completely removable by a pulling action
30 that slides the seal relative to the developer roller. Such a thin sheet material should also

be of a thickness, when formed in an appropriate number of plies, to fill gaps between the developer roller and closely spaced or impinging structures.

Furthermore, while an IBM model printer toner cartridge is shown herein, it is contemplated that the seal according to this invention can be used with a variety of toner cartridges, both monochrome and multicolored. It is desired primarily that such cartridges have a developer roller or similar metering structure adjacent an photosensitive drum and that a seal can be wrapped around such a metering roller so that it fills gaps between the roller and closely-spaced or impinging structures. For example, an SX-type cartridge can have a seal provided between the doctor blade and the developer roller and between the photosensitive drum, itself, and the developer roller. In addition, cartridges like the SX can be provided with filler material that generates a closely spaced structure adjacent the developer roller in an otherwise, open area. The filler material can provide a surface against which the seal can bear to close the gap. The cartridge need not include a D-roller or other toner application rollers to utilize the seal according to this invention and the seal can be used in conjunction with a roller that is in direct contact with the toner tank. In such an embodiment, the seal would typically face a feed slot of the toner tank, itself. The seal of this invention is effective because it closes off one of the outermost portions of the photosensitive mechanism in a positive manner, but since the outermost area is most accessible, it makes the seal easy to remove.

Fig. 9 illustrates an alternate embodiment of a toner cartridge seal according to this invention. The seal 200 comprises two folded plies 202 and 204 of flexible material similar to that described above. The front fold 206 of the seal 200 joins the two plies. The seal can be otherwise sealed for inflation or the two plies can be left open as shown. A pair of foam projections 208, of a type generally described above, can be provided at the front edge 206. A pull tab 210 is also provided. In this embodiment, the pull tab is formed as a continuous integral feature of each of the two plies 202 and 204. Alternately, an adhered pull tab, as described above, can be provided.

According to this embodiment, a compressible, supplementary strip 212 (shown in phantom) is provided between the two plies. The strip 212 is preferably composed of a closed cell foam commercially available. Adhesive can be applied to one or both sides of

the strip so that it, likewise, is joined to one or both plies 202 and 204 of the seal. The width W of the strip can be varied. According to one embodiment, the width is approximately 1/2 inch - 3/4 inch. Any acceptable width is contemplated, however. The front edge 214 of the strip 212 is spaced from the edge 206 of the seal by a distance of approximately 3/4 inch. This distance can vary as described below.

A side cross-section of the developer roller 108, image drum 110 and related components is shown again in Fig. 10. Like components are given like names as those shown, for example, with reference to Fig. 6.

The seal 200, when installed, is wrapped around the developer roller 108 in the same manner as that described above with reference to Fig. 6. The end projections 208 are located forwardly of the blade 112. A balloon-like seal is formed between the blade 112 and the developer roll adjacent the projections 208. As noted above, the projections 208 serve to seal the width wise corners of the impingement point between the developer roll and the blade.

The foam strip 212 is located so that, when the seal is located in the proper position as depicted, the strip is positioned adjacent the impingement point 126 between the developer roller and the application roller 106. The soft surface of the application roller 106, in combination with inherent spring force imparted by the compressed strip 212 causes the two plies 202 and 204 to become tightly engaged between the developer roller 108 and the application roller 106, respectively. This forms a positive seal at the impingement point 126. It should be clear that the location of the strip 212, along with its width determines where will reside with respect to the rollers. It is contemplated that the strip can be provided between other sets of rollers at appropriate impingement points therebetween. In this embodiment, the location and width of the strip are chosen to seat it within the impingement point 126.

As described above, an insertion shim 220 is also depicted. In this case, it is

being withdrawn (arrow 222) from the toner cartridge. The front edge of the shim 224 includes a hook shape that enables it to be "snaked" around the developer roll. It is located between the two plies 202 and 204 during insertion. The tip 226 of the hook 224 engages the inside edge of the seal front fold edge 206. The hook 224 enables the

seal located thereover to pass around respective nips formed between the developer roller 108 and the structures 114, 106 and 112. In this embodiment, at least a portion of one ply 202 or 204 remains unjoined to the strip 212 so that the shim could pass over it and into engagement with the front edge 206. The shim is constructed from a spring steel or
5 flexible plastic. In one embodiment it has a thickness of approximately 0.10 inch and a width (taken along the axis of rotation of the respective rollers) are from 3-4 inches.

Figs. 11 and 12 show a further improvement of the seal shown, for example, in Fig. 2. Like reference numbers have been used in this embodiment where appropriate. The improvement shown in this embodiment can be applied to any of the seals described
10 herein including that of Figs. 9 and 10 have the supplemental foam strip. The seal 40 includes a further material piece 300 that is joined at the edge 48 according to this embodiment. The adhered tab 52 can secure the new layer 300 as well as the two plies 44 and 46 of the seal 40. Conversely, integral tabs can be formed on each ply as well as the layer 300. The layer 300 is typically longer than the two plies 44 and 46. The total
15 length of the layer 300 can be approximately 5 inches. Greater or less length are contemplated. The layer 300 as detailed in Fig. 12 passes between the impingement point 302 formed between the image drum 110 and the primary charge roller 304 used to provide a charge to the photosensitive drum 110 according to this example.

The layer 300 can also comprise a Mylar® layer having a thickness similar to that
20 of the two plies. Where appropriate, a thicker or thinner layer can also be used to enhance the sealing of the impingement point 302. Upon withdrawal of the seal 40 the layer 300 is also pulled out from between the photosensitive drum and the primary charge roller 304. While toner leakage does not occur substantially at the impingement point 302, it has been found that providing a boundary between the primary charge roller 304
25 and the photosensitive drum 110 enhances long-term storage of a cartridge by reducing the negative effects of a possible chemical reaction on a specific line of the photosensitive drum adjacent the impingement point 302. Appropriate coatings can be applied to the layer 300 to further enhance the shielding effect when appropriate. It is contemplated that the layer 300 can also comprise two separate plies. For the purposes of
30 this example a layer 300 having one ply is shown.

The foregoing has been a detailed description of a preferred embodiment. Various modifications and additions can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. For example, the seal of this invention can be utilized with cartridges that dispense one-part, two-part, magnetic or nonmagnetic toners. The cartridges can be used
5 in printers, faxes, photocopiers or other image transfer devices. The foam projections described herein can be substantiated with a similar pliable/crushable sealing material such as felt, cotton wadding or fabric. The seal can be supplemented with a low-tack adhesive that engages the cartridge elements. Finally, while the depicted side edges of the seal extend substantially the entire width of the developer roller, it is expressly
10 contemplated that the side edges can be narrowed in areas that are not adjacent gaps to be filled, forming an "H" or "T" configuration (not shown). Accordingly, this description is meant to be taken only by way of example and not to otherwise limit the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1 1. A toner cartridge seal for a toner cartridge having a toner metering roller,
2 having a predetermined width and closely spaced surfaces adjacent the developer roller,
3 the seal comprising:

4 a thin sheet material having two plies sized and arranged to wrap around the
5 metering roller with opposing side edges that, along at least a portion thereof, are spaced
6 apart a distance approximately equal to the predetermined width of the metering roller
7 and having a thickness that, when wrapped around the metering roller in a predetermined
8 orientation, spans a gap formed between a surface of the metering roller and the closely
9 spaced surfaces to seal each gap against passage of toner therethrough with each of the
10 two plies engaging respectively each of the metering roller and the closely spaced
11 surfaces.

12 2. The seal as set forth in claim 1 wherein one of the closely spaced surfaces
13 comprises a doctor blade.

14 3. The seal as set forth in claim 2 wherein another of the closely spaced
15 surfaces comprises a resilient toner application roller.

16 4. The seal as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a pull tab, extending
17 from an edge of the thin sheet material, constructed and arranged to extend outwardly
18 from the toner cartridge.

19 5. The seal as set forth in claim 1 wherein a compressible strip is positioned
20 between the two plies adjacent one of the closely spaced surfaces.

21 6. The seal as set forth in claim 5 further comprising a pair of soft, pliable
22 projections that extend outwardly beyond the side edges to seal against walls of the toner
23 cartridge.

1 7. The seal as set forth in claim 6 wherein the projections comprise foam
2 projections.

3 8. The seal as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a layer attached to an
4 end of the two plies outwardly of the metering roller and extending between a gap formed
5 between a pair of rollers of the cartridge.

6 9. The seal as set forth in claim 8 wherein the pair of rollers comprise a
7 photosensitive drum and a primary charge roller.

8 10. The seal as set forth in claim 1 wherein the metering roller comprises a
9 developer roller.

10 11. In combination a toner cartridge and a removable seal comprising:
11 a toner tank having a toner feed slot;
12 an photosensitive drum for delivering toner in patterns to a predetermined
13 surface;
14 a toner metering system that transfers toner from the toner tank to the
15 photosensitive drum in predetermined metered quantities, the metering system including
16 metering components and fixed components with gaps defined between at least some of
17 the metering components; and
18 a flexible thin sheet material wrapped around at least one of the metering
19 components and having two plies spaced at a thickness that substantially fills at least
20 some of the gaps to block exit of toner through the gaps, the sheet having a free end
21 located outwardly of the photosensitive drum at a location along an exterior of the toner
22 cartridge whereby the thin sheet material is constructed and arranged to be removed from
23 the metering component by pulling on the free end to slidably move the thin sheet
24 material relative to the gaps.

1 12. The combination as set forth in claim 11 wherein the metering system
2 includes a developer roller and wherein the thin sheet material is wrapped around the
3 developer roller.

4 13. The combination as set forth in claim 12 wherein the metering components
5 include a doctor blade.

6 14. The combination as set forth in claim 14 further comprising a resilient
7 toner application roller and wherein the thin sheet material is located between the
8 developer roller and the toner application roller.

9 15. The combination as set forth in claim 11 further comprising a
10 compressible material strip located between each of the two plies with respect to one of
11 the gaps.

12 16. The combination as set forth in claim 11 further comprising a
13 photosensitive drum and a primary charge roller forming a gap therebetween and
14 comprising a layer joined to the seal adjacent the free end and extending into the gap
15 between the photosensitive drum and the primary charge roller.

16 17. The combination as set forth in claim 11 wherein the toner cartridge
17 includes respective side walls and further comprising a pair of crushable projections that
18 extend outwardly away from the thin sheet material in engagement with the respective
19 side walls the projections being located between each of the two plies.

20 18. The combination as set forth in claim 11 further comprising a projecting
21 pull tab located along the free end.

1 19. A method for removably sealing a toner cartridge having an photosensitive
2 drum and a toner metering system that delivers toner to the photosensitive drum,
3 comprising the steps of:

4 locating a thin seal having two plies and a front fold therebetween in engagement
5 with gaps defined in the metering system including positioning the thin sheet material so
6 that a free end of the thin sheet material is located outwardly of the photosensitive drum
7 including directing a shim having a curved end around a metering roller with two plies of
8 the material over the shim and an end of the shim engaging the front fold.

9 20. The method as set forth in claim 19 further comprising providing a sheet
10 layer joined to the seal between a photosensitive drum and a primary charge drum of the
11 cartridge.

1/9

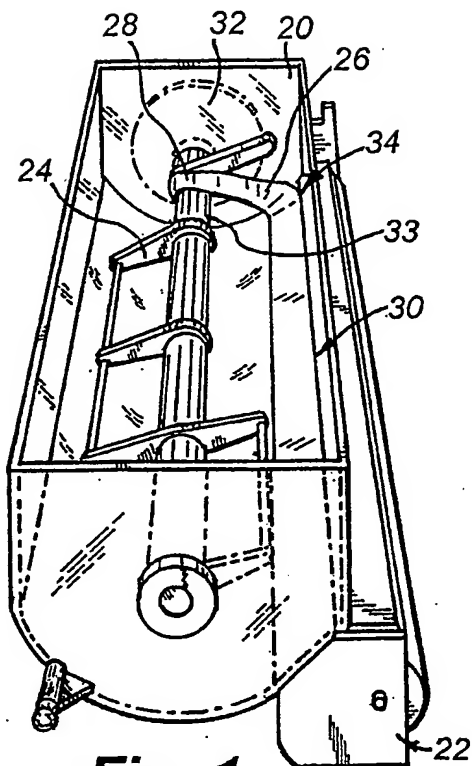


Fig. 1
(PRIOR ART)

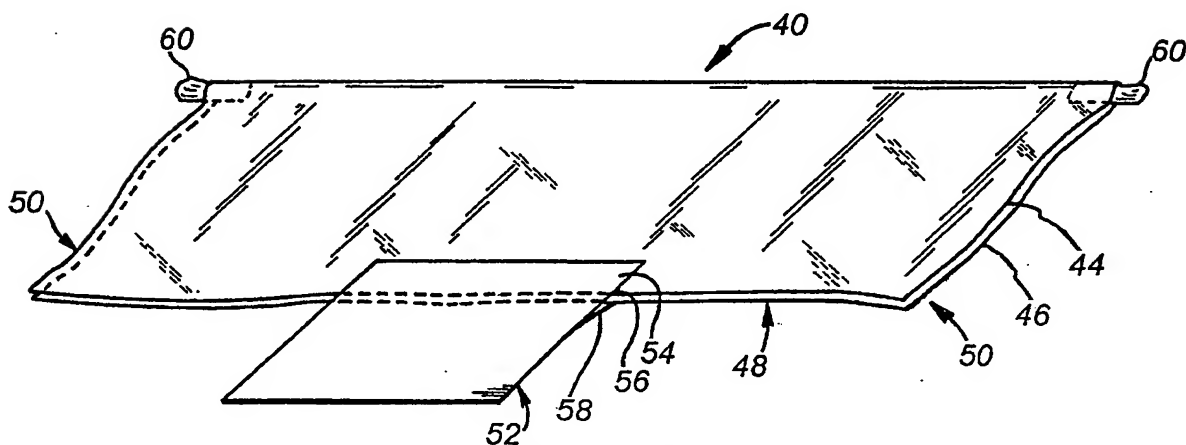


Fig. 2

2/9

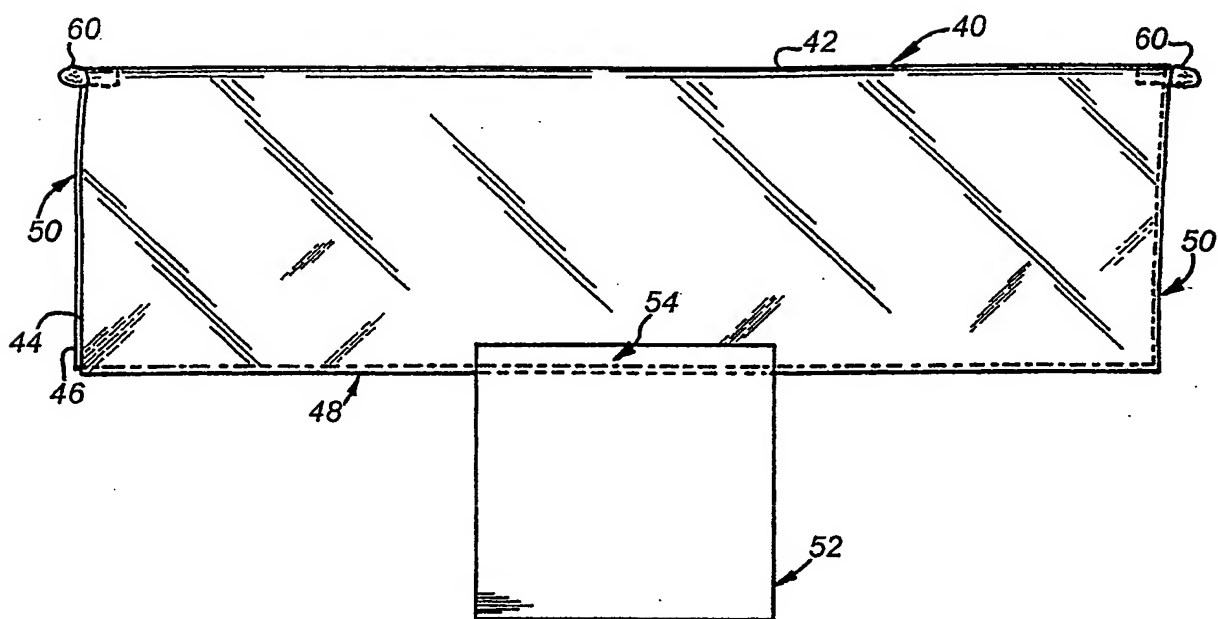


Fig. 3

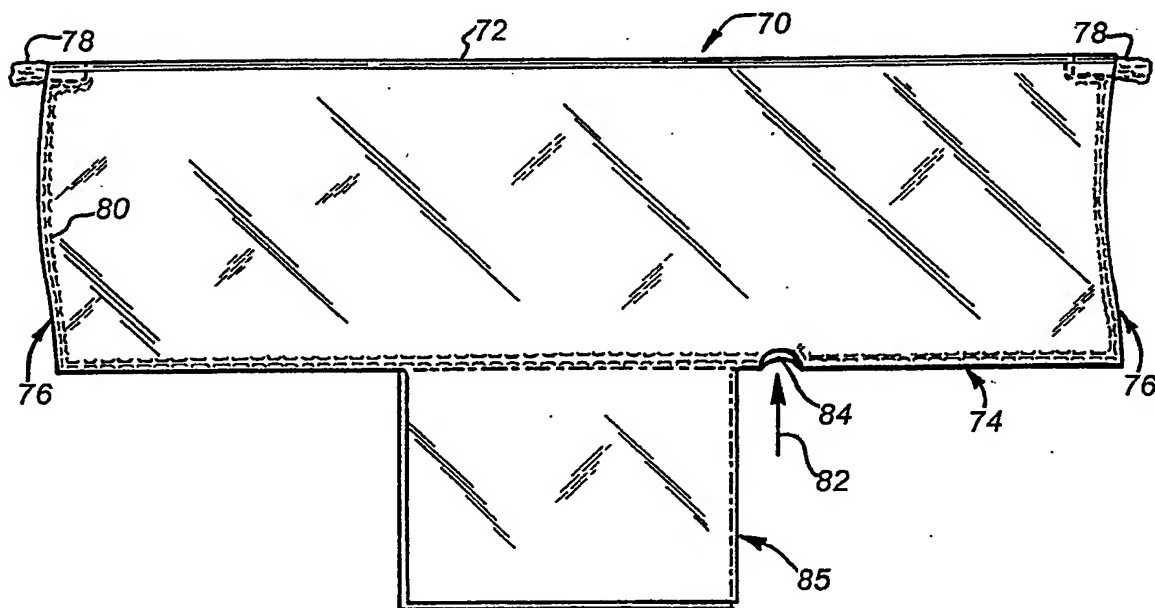


Fig. 4

3/9

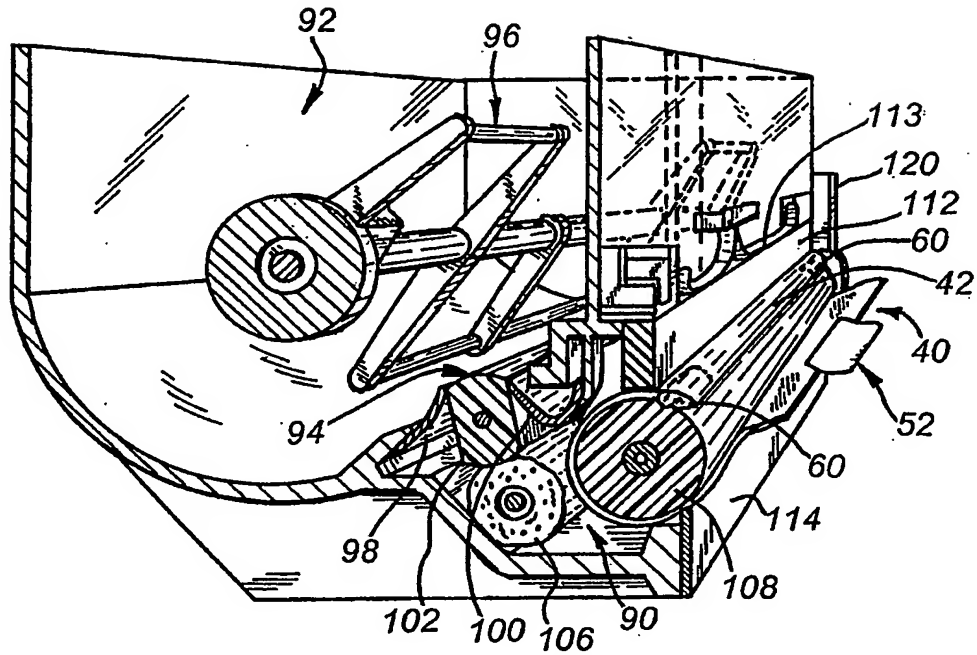


Fig. 5

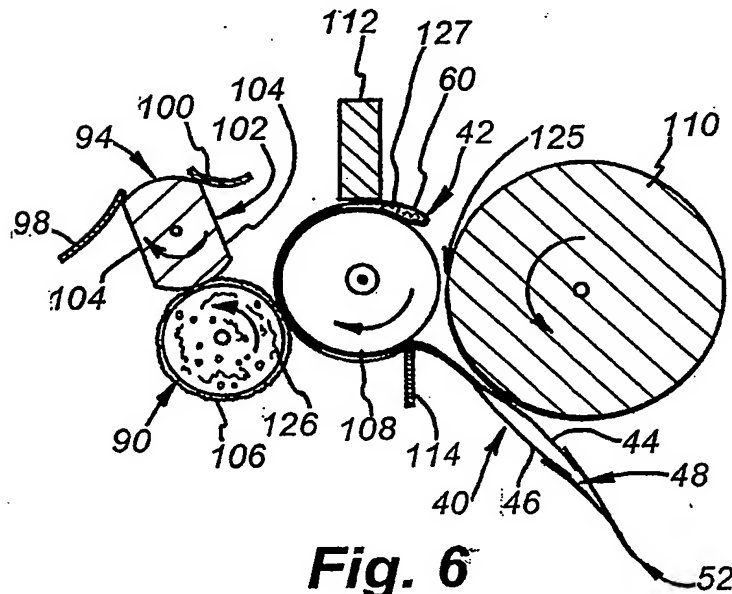


Fig. 6

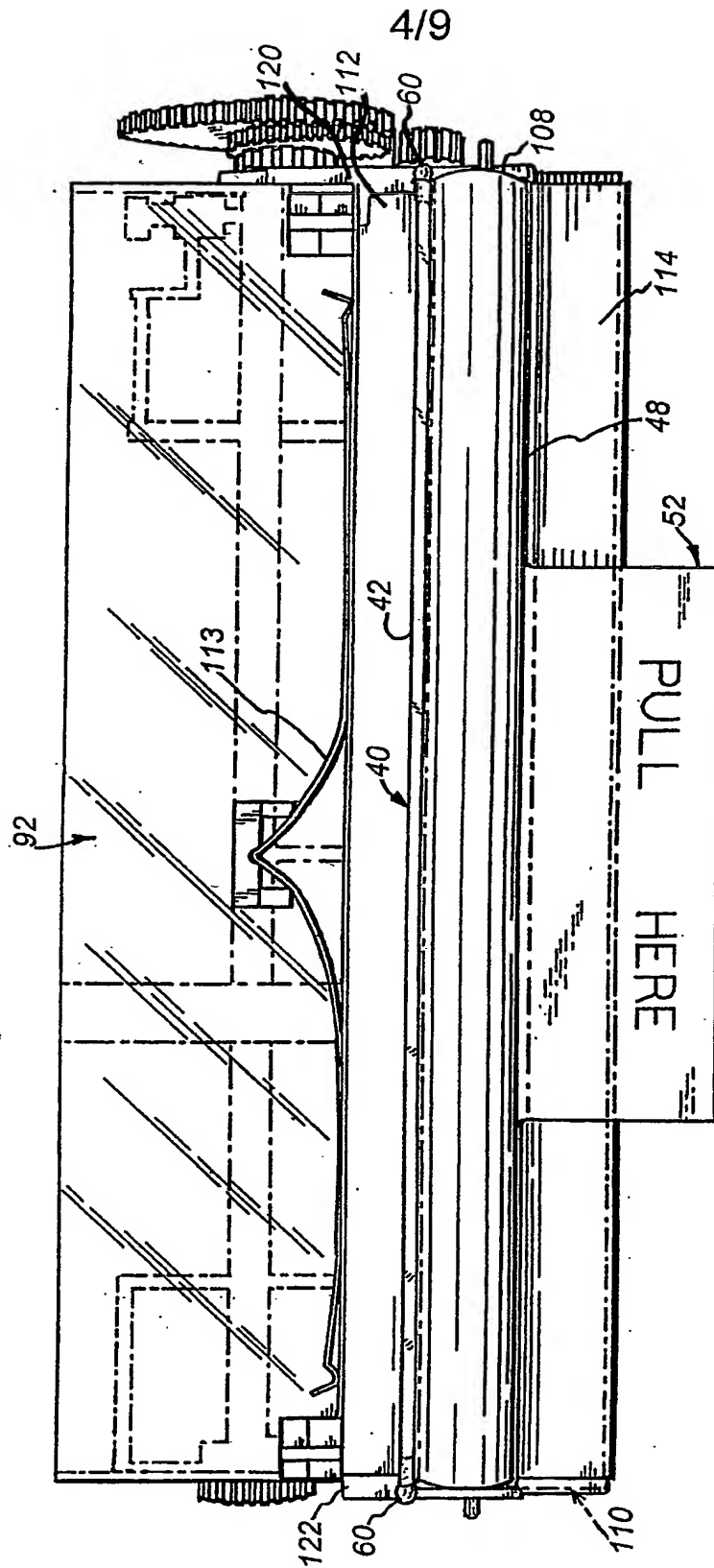


Fig. 7

5/9

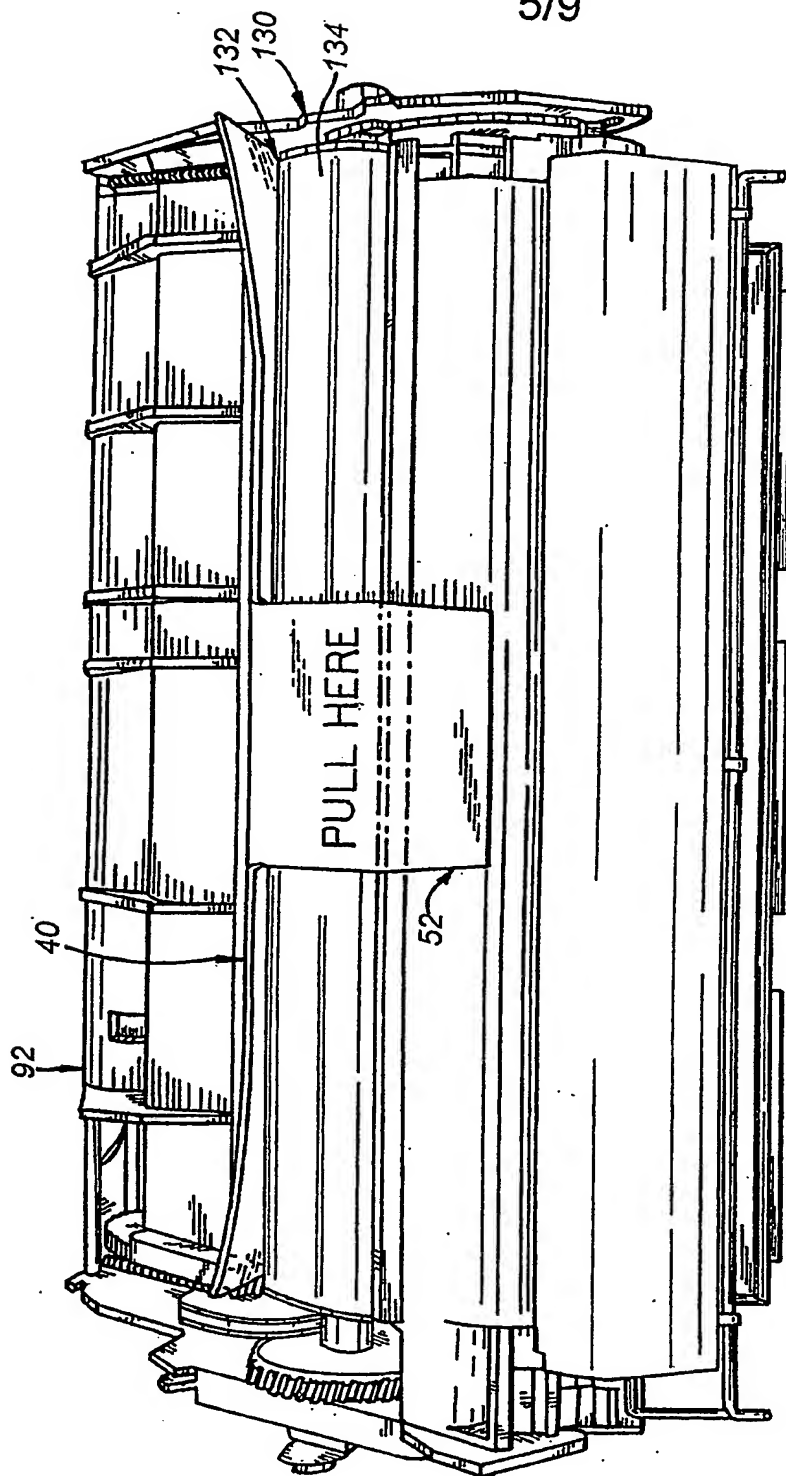
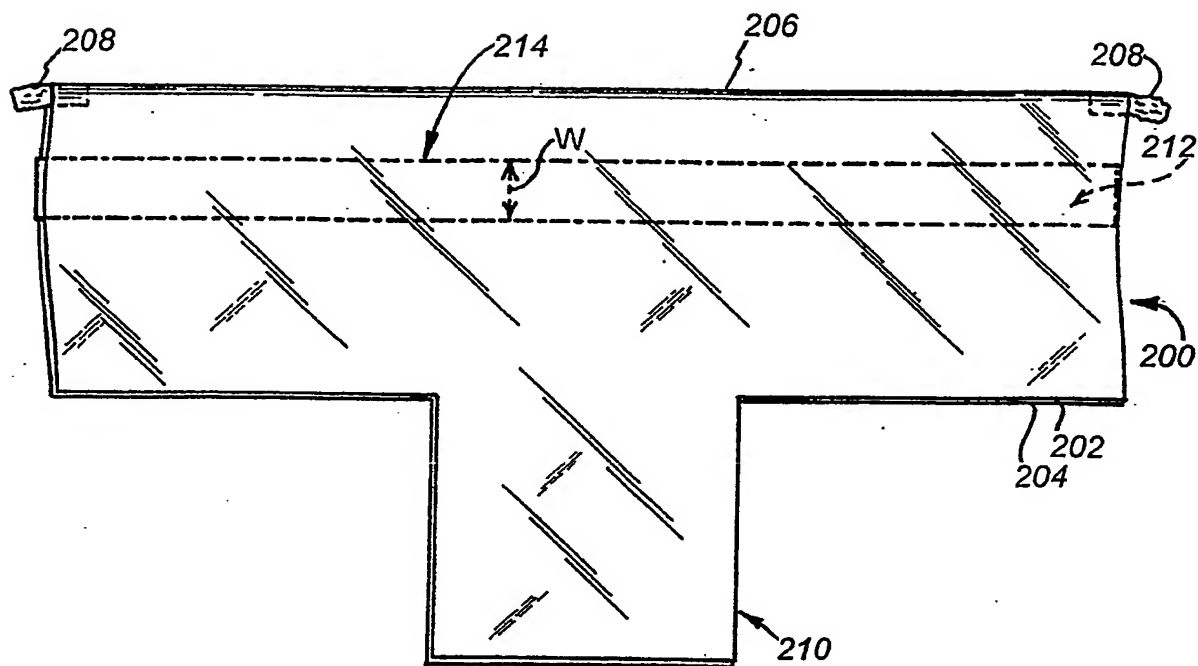
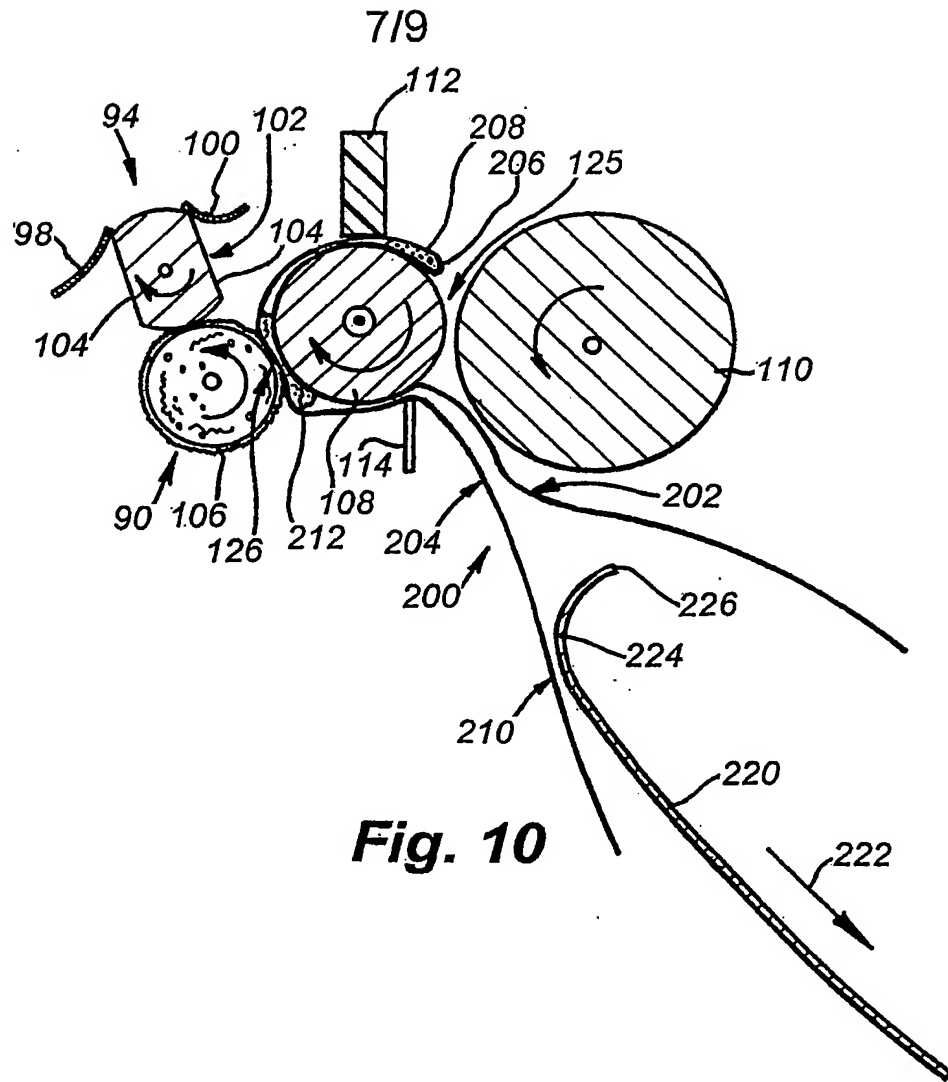


Fig. 8

6/9

**Fig. 9**



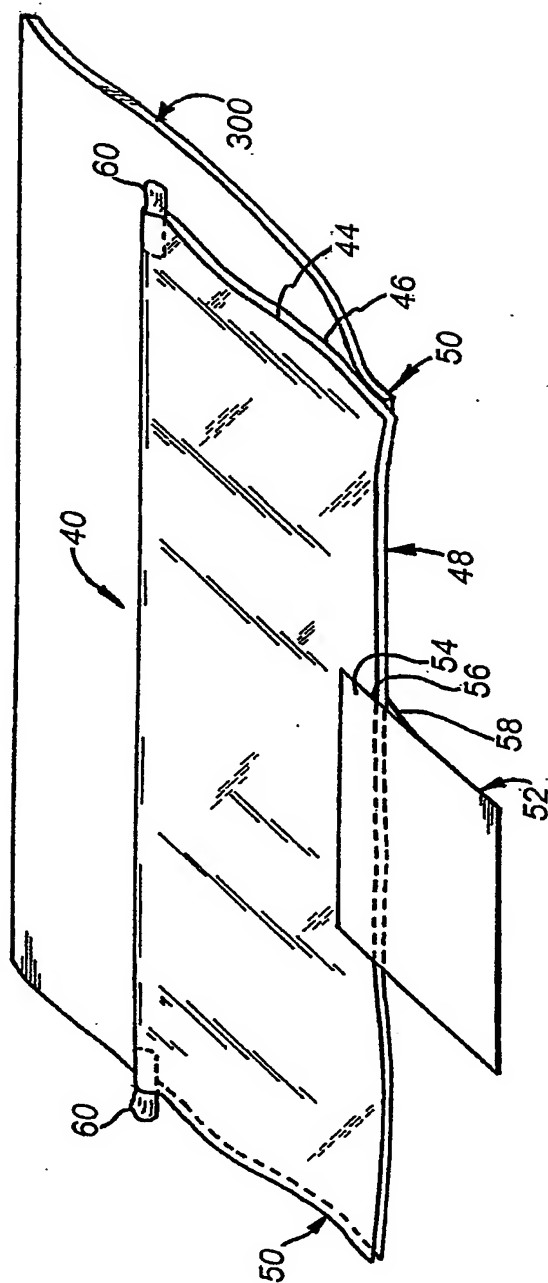
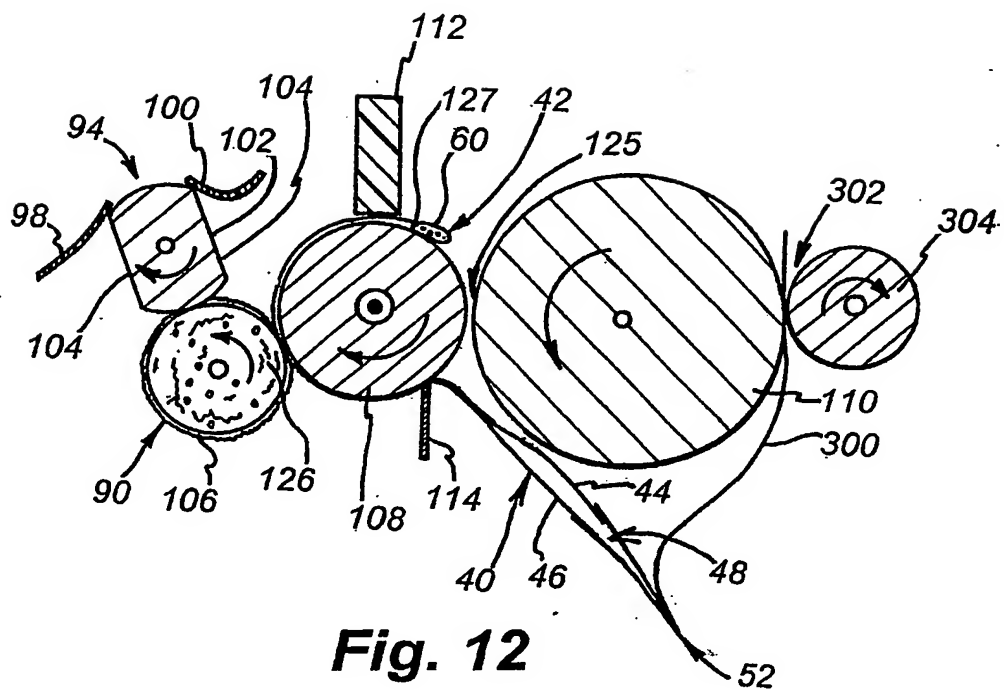


Fig. 11

9/9



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/09605

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G03G15/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G03G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 205 (P-1353), 15 May 1992 (1992-05-15) & JP 04 034467 A (CANON INC), 5 February 1992 (1992-02-05) abstract	1-4, 11, 14, 18, 19
A	EP 0 261 643 A (MITA INDUSTRIAL CO LTD) 30 March 1988 (1988-03-30) claim 28; figure 22	1, 11, 19
A	US 5 296 902 A (MICHLIN STEVEN B) 22 March 1994 (1994-03-22) claims; figures 4, 9, 11	1, 3, 4, 10-12, 14, 18, 19
	-/--	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 August 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/08/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lipp, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/09605

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 080 745 A (PAULL LESLIE) 14 January 1992 (1992-01-14) the whole document ---	1, 11, 19
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 096, no. 007, 31 July 1996 (1996-07-31) & JP 08 062976 A (CANON INC), 8 March 1996 (1996-03-08) abstract -----	1, 11, 19

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/09605

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 04034467 A	05-02-1992	JP 2856845 B	10-02-1999
EP 0261643 A	30-03-1988	JP 1912491 C	09-03-1995
		JP 6042106 B	01-06-1994
		JP 63080281 A	11-04-1988
		JP 63082491 A	13-04-1988
		JP 63082492 A	13-04-1988
		JP 63082493 A	13-04-1988
		JP 63085771 A	16-04-1988
		DE 3752095 D	04-09-1997
		DE 3752095 T	05-02-1998
		DE 3782790 A	07-01-1993
		EP 0478019 A	01-04-1992
		US 4963939 A	16-10-1990
		US 5184181 A	02-02-1993
US 5296902 A	22-03-1994	NONE	
US 5080745 A	14-01-1992	NONE	
JP 08062976 A	08-03-1996	NONE	